

## **Rear Vision Camera System Operation (without UVB)**

The components used in the rear vision camera system are the camera, located at the rear of the vehicle, and the inside rearview mirror, which houses the LCD display.

When the vehicle is placed in REVERSE, the body control module (BCM) sends a 12 volt signal to the inside rearview mirror and the rearview camera. This signal indicates that rear vision camera operation is required. Upon receipt of this signal, the mirror will begin the power up cycle for the LCD display and the camera will also power up. The rear vision camera transmits the video signal to the inside rearview mirror through discrete + and - signal circuits. A metallic foil encases the video signal circuits and is tied to a shield ground circuit. This shield is designed to reduce electronic interference which may degrade the video signal and cause a distorted or otherwise degraded image.

If desired, the rear vision camera may be manually disabled. Refer to the navigation system owners manual for instructions on manually disabling and enabling the rear vision camera system. The following conditions may cause a degraded rear vision camera image:

- Ice, snow, or mud has built up on the rear vision camera
- Dark conditions
- Extreme light conditions, such as glare from the sun or the headlights of another vehicle
- Damage to the rear of the vehicle
- Extreme high or low temperatures or extreme temperature changes

## **Rear Vision Camera System Operation (with UVB)**

The components used in the rear vision camera system are the camera, located at the rear of the vehicle, and the navigation radio.

When the vehicle is placed in REVERSE, the body control module (BCM) sends a 12 volt signal to the rearview camera. This signal indicates that rear vision camera operation is required. Upon receipt of this signal, the camera will begin the power up cycle. A serial data message is also received by the navigation radio indicating the vehicle is in REVERSE. Upon receipt of this message, the navigation radio will also begin a power up cycle for the display. The rear vision camera transmits the video signal to the navigation radio through discrete + and - signal circuits. A metallic foil encases the video signal circuits and is tied to a shield ground circuit. This shield is designed to reduce electronic interference which may degrade the video signal and cause a distorted or otherwise degraded image.

If desired, the rear vision camera may be manually disabled through the navigation system menu. Refer to the navigation system owners manual for instructions on manually disabling and enabling the rear vision camera system. The following conditions may cause a degraded rear vision camera image:

- Ice, snow, or mud has built up on the rear vision camera
- Dark conditions
- Extreme light conditions, such as glare from the sun or the headlights of another vehicle
- Damage to the rear of the vehicle
- Extreme high or low temperatures or extreme temperature changes

If a malfunction is detected in the system, Service Rear Vision Camera may be displayed on the navigation radio as an indicator to the customer that a problem exists that requires service.

